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FRANCE INFORMS THE POWERS

NOTICE GIVEN OF HER INTENTION TO BLOCKADE THE SIAMESE COAST.

LAND OPERATIONS ALSO TO BE BEGUN.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE BROKEN OFF TO MORROW, AND THE BLOCKADE TO BE PUT IN FRENCH GUNGOATS LIKELY TO DE-

STROY THE FORTS AND THEN BOMBARD THE PALACE AT BANGKOK-A CABINET

COUNCIL HELD

Bangkok, July 24 .- M. Pavie, French Minister Resident, has lowered the flags over his offices and has informed the Siamese Government that he will leave the city to go on board the French warship Inconstante on Wednesday. He has requested the Government to provide pilots to conduct the Lutin and Comete down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under

the protection of the Dutch Consul. Paris, July 24.-The Government has given notice to the Powers that it intends to establish a blockade of the Siamese coast, without prejudice to the other measures that may be taken with the object of securing to France the guarantees to which she is entitled. It is stated that M. Pavie, the French Minister to Siam, has been ordered to leave Bangkok in twenty-four hours.

The "Temps" says that the beginning of the blockade will be deferred until Thursday or Friday to enable France to take the steps prescribed by international law. Besides the blockade, military operations will be opened soon. The details of these operations are still undetermined. They will be settled at a Cabinet council within a day

Steps will be taken in Indo-China toward serious action immediately after the arrival of the battalion of the Foreign Legion. The second portion of this battalion sailed from Marseilles yesterday. The native militia will be reorganized, and together with the imported companies of the Foreign Legion will co-operate with the force already in active service in the Khong district.

A council of the Ministers will be held to-morto decide what additional measures shall be taken to insure the obtaining of guarantees from Siam. President Carnot is at Marly-le-Roi, and the Cabinet will go there for deliberation. The Ministers will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. President Carnot will preside.

The "Liberte" says that France will seize and Battambang and Angkor as guarantees that her demands will be satisfied.

The "Liberte" also says that the French gunboats probably will go down the river, shell and destroy the Paknam forts, and then return to their positions before Bangkok, to bombard the Some painful measure is necessary, adds the journal, for the preservation of the prestige

The " Debats" says that Siam as a rice producing country, probably does not greatly fear the block-As for the operations on land, the "Debuts" thinks that the Siamese will be provided surreptitiously by England with all the arms they need. The majority of the Paris newspapers devote as much space to denunciations of England as to the matter at issue between France and Siam. the Siamese in their opposition to the just demands of France and with planning to give secret aid

to the Siamese when hostilities begin. The extreme Conservative and Radical newspapers alone abstain from discussing the situa-They are holding back so as to denounce the Government should the Siamese venture prove

A dispatch from Rome says that Italy has asked

The Siamese Minister in this city has not yet received his passports from the French Governent. Immmediately after M. Pavie's departure from Bangkok, however, he will go to Lisbon or Madrid, as he is accredited to Spain and Portugal is going a trifle too far. Such a check in the as well as to France. The Minister still hopes for a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

The Siamese Secretary of Legation said last evening that no further news had been received at the Legation yesterday from Bangkok. Upon seeing M. Pavie embark, he added, the Siamese Government might decide to accept the terms of the ultimatum. This supposition, however, was merely personal, and did not rest on any definite information.

London, July 24.-The Franco-Siamese complications have been the one absorbing topic in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day. The situation is regarded with apprehension by all parties, and the latest news from Bangkok and Paris is read with as much anxiety as eagerness. On all sides regret is expressed that the British

warships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as the British interests in Siam outnumber those of France a hundred to one.

This afternoon a council of Ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to meet in the Prime Minister's room of the House of Commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkak

The Bangkok correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs: "The irritation of the British colony is intense at the seeming apathy of the home Government."

ernment."

A dispatch from Paris to the Central News
Company states that the blockade of the Siamese
roast will become effective on Thursday or Fri-

coast will become effective on Thursday or Friday next.

A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Paris says:

"The tenor of the French ultimatum to Siam leaves no doubt as to France's intentions. She would much prefer not to receive money down from Siam. The alternative of becoming the tax ratherer in the coveted districts of Angkor and Pattanbang is far more to her taste."

The stock market is dull and unsettled. This is partly due to the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Franco-Siamese dispute.

Berlin, July 24.—The "Tageblatt" says that Germany would be pleased should the overreaching spirit of France cause serious complications in Asia. Nor would the German Government be disturbed, adds the "Tageblatt," if the present trouble should result in acute rivalry in Eastern Asia

turbed, adds the "Tageblatt," if the present trouble should result in acute rivalry in Eastern Asia between France and Great Britain. As matter of fact, the French are already in full possession of the left bank of the Mekong River, at least as far up as Luang Prabang; but the British Government fears that they will also to the mountain ridge separating the Mekong Valley from that of the Menam. These territories formerly belonged to Anam, whose rights are now represented by France, and which possessed the whole valley of the middle and lower Mekong. Siam had succeeded, however, in wresting from Anam all the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right or western hand of the district on the right bank of the river, and even in establishing military posts in those on the left bank, pushing them to about seventy-five miles from Hue, the Anamese capital. This was done in 1874, at a time when Anam was at war with France, and under the pretext of preventing the semi-Chinese savage tribe of the Haos from occupying the middle and lower portion of the Mekong Valley. After the French had established their protectorate over Anam, and had subdued Tonquin, they thought of recovering the whole of the Anamese territory lying on the left bank of the Mekong. This is accomplished now, since the Governor-General of Indo China could send from Hue on the 2d of May last a dispatch published in "L'Independant," of Saigon, saying: "The evacuation of the whole country by the Siamese may be considered as certain, . . . All the territories on the left bank in Western Anam will thus be freed. The Anamese

READY FOR WAR ON SIAM, terms, and advising them to show themselves depremature, since some fighting at Strung Iren and Khone was necessary to drive the Siamese finally

from their military posts east of the Mekong.

But the accomplished fact now is that the left bank of the river is in French hands as high as Luang Prabang. The question is whether the advance of the French will stop there. If they claim the left bank of the Mekong up to the Chinese frontier, Siam will be separated from China, and British Burmah will adjoin the Franco-Anamese territory, On the other hand, the intentions, as expressed in Paris newspapers, and notably in the special and semicial organ of her colonial policy, "La Revue there," it says, "and the evacuation of the left bank of the Mekong by Siam must be enforced immediately, and without any tergiversation or hesitation, from Cambodia to the Chinese fron-Empire has extended its domination over the Laotian populations of the right bank of the Mekong. The Anamese archives, the missionaries' reports, and even the geographical maps published fifty years ago, when we were quite disinterested in the question, prove that the frontier of the Anam Empire, starting from Cambodia, went northward up to Luang Prabang, inclusive, and followed the line of the watershed separating the waters of the Menam from those of the Mekong."

These declarations explain the uncertainty which is reported by the cable dispatches as existing in regard to the real extent of the French territorial claims, and the fears of the British Government about the possibility of seeing France approach Bangkok too near on the east, while in the north she would reach the Chinese trade through her monopoly of the navigation of the Mekong River. Laotian populations of the right bank of the

ENGLISH OPINION OF FRENCH DEMANDS. A NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED BY THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

London, July 25 .- "The Times" says editorially this morning: "England's main objection in the matter is against making British and French ssions in Asia coterminous. If she so de sired she might warn France of the dangers she is running by reminding her of the Tonquin

"The Daily News" comments at length on the opinion prevalent in the German press that a squabble between France and England over Slam would be of advantage to Germany, and expresses belief that such a squabble would afford a to the historic fire-eaters on both sides of

"The Standard's" leader on France and Slam contains this passage: "The terms that France is trying to impose on Siam would be undefendable in any court of international morality. The remarkable experience, which we gained from the occupation of Tunis, of the methods of French dippublished programme of the Qual d'Orsay. It is that she is piedged to respect the independence of this buffer State. We cannot remain inactive in the face of France's preparations for contrary action." In conclusion, "The Standard" says:
"The cynical tone of the German press is a much safer guide for M. Develle than are the acclamations of the Paris cafes."

yesterday published an editorial which it thought expresses the gen-English opinion of the merits of the Siam's answer to the French ultimatum Times" says: "Siam's refusal to go beyond just and reasonable limits, or to concede territory to tility, ostensibly directed against the Siamese, but really striking at the commerce of England and countries having commercial relations with

"The Globe" says: "The flagrant French aggression is aimed at England. Siam is merely a pretext. Hence the duty of the British Foreign Office is one of extraordinary difficulty. England's Office is one of extraordinary in the place in the situation is paramount. Firmness is place in the situation is paramount. Firmness is necessary, for doubtless France is counting upon hungry for war nearer home than the Mekong and supervision" of the excavations and other

conveyed by Siam's reply to the French ultimatum not to endanger the stability of the building, and is that she has suffered enough humiliation for a to do everything and use every precaution in small Power that has been unfortunate enough to their power "to make the perform the pillage of Siam, China and Burmah to the in that behalf," and that they did "wilfully and are afraid that Lord Rosebery must let the governments at Bangkok and Paris know that this "The Pall Mall Gazette," commenting upon

the situation in an article headed "Blackmail," "Siam has spoken with dignity and moderation. She gives up too much, but she does not for a moment recognize the other preposterous de-mands made upon her. In regard to these demands France must reckon with England. We must not hesitate to let our voice be heard. Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin must be alert, and M. Develle careful. If France cherishes the idea of bombarding Bangkok, let her remember that the English gunboats in Siamese waters could blow the French gunboats out of the water in half an hour. Let France pocket her blackmail and be content."

DROWNED BY CAPSIZING YACHTS.

THREE MEN LOST AT SALEM-AN UNKNOWN BOAT SUNK IN BUZZARD'S BAY.

Salem, Mass., July 24.-There is little doubt that the men reported drowned in Salem Harbor by the capsizing of a yacht yesterday were Anton Liebsch, about fifty years old, Andria Liebsch, his sixteen-yearold son, and James E. Dixon, foreman of Salem Gazette" office, about thirty years old. oar and a hat found have been identified as belonging to Liebsch, and they were in a boat answering a description of the one known to have capsized and

ceived here this morning that a large cathoat, painted black, was capsized in Buzzard's Bay, off West Falblack, was capsized in Buzzard's Bay, oil West Fal-mouth, yesterday afternoon, with several men and women on board. The boat was seen some distance from the shore, when a violent squall came up and capsized her. Mr. Dennison, the tag manufacturer, of Boston, who is spending the summer there, im-mediately went out in his steam launch, and another boat put out from Cotuit, but nothing could be seen boat or its occupants. Word has been received

of the boat or its occupants. Word has been received from West Falmouth practically confirming the report, but the identity of the boat and those on board cannot be ascertained.

Gardiner, Me., July 24.—Charles Blenn, of this city, and an unknown man were drowned by the capsizing of their boat on Horseshoe Pond, six miles from here, yesterday afternoon. Their bodies have not been recovered.

THROWN INTO THE WATER AND DROWNED.

SWELL OF A TOUND STEAMER UPSETS A ROW BOAT NEAR POINT VIEW ISLAND-

TWO MEN LOST

The swell from a Sound steamer upset a row boat last evening near Point View, Island. were three men in the beat at the time, and they were thrown into the water. The accident was wit nessed from shore and it is supposed that two of the men were drowned. The tugboat Anna Maria, of Harlem, was close by at the time and picked up the beat and one of the men. She cruised around searching for the others, but did not find them, and finally started for New-York. Neither of the bodies was recovered up to a late hour last night. The names of the men could not be learned.

Milwaukee, July 24.-Continued pleasant weather favors the turners. The attendance reached the high est point yesterday. Fully 10,000 people came up from Chicago on the World's Fair excursion boats and the various parks did an immense business. The weather was hot to-day and some of the visitors are beginning to leave for their homes. To-day's exerbeginning to leave for their homes. To-day's exer-cises included individual prize turning in thirty-six divisions: popular gymnastics and prize turning in aged classes; calisthenics by 500 girl pupils, dumb-led exercises by 800 boys, and club swinging by all the female classes. Gymnastic exercises and concerts comprised the evening entertainment. Vestern Anam will thus be freed. The Anamese overnment has sent to the inhabitants of those criteries a proclamation couched in excellent

ANOTHER PRINCE FROM INDIA. ON BOARD THE WARSHIP.

THIS ONE IS THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR. AND HE IS COMING HERE.

HE RULES A STATE OF NORTHWESTERN INDIA, AND HAS BEEN TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR -HE HAS A BIG RETINUE AND AN INCOME OF \$160,000 A YEAR.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 24.-The Hotel Champlain has a distinguished guest in the person of the Nawab of Rampur. He arrived at the hotel this morning He ordered a cottage for his own while his followers occupy tifteen rooms at the With his dusky comrade, and glittering The Nawab in personal appearance is som thing like one of the colored porters who sit in brass-buttoned state near the elevator. But he is master a large share of the wealth of the Indies, for his principality yields an income of \$400,000 a year. Rampur, which is one of the States conquered by Warren Hastings, lies under the shadow of the Himalayas, and is politically a part of British liindoosian. The great-grantimother of the present Nawab held aloof during the Sepoy Rebellion, and as a consequence the principality is exempt from the tithe taxes levied by the british Government on other Indian States. Nevertheless the Prince is a subject of the Empress of India and Queen of England.

Being a minor, he is under the care of a British officer known as the Resident of Rampur, a repre sentative of the Queen. This officer, Captain S. Calvin, is conducting the Nawab around the world, as the last course of his education. Captain Calvin and the Prince sailed direct from Calcutta to Japan Then crossing the Pacific to San Francisco, they spent two weeks in Southern California and the Na Thence they travelled to Chicago and visited the Fair. From Chicago they proceeded to visited the Fair. From Chicago they proceeded to Niagara Falls and thence to Toronto and Montreal. The Nawab's companions are Abdul Majid Khan, Sirdal Fatehyah Khan and Mulin Tavakvi, and his private secretary is H. O. Bridden, the son of an Indian missionary. The other members of the party are servants and valets, conspicuous among whom is the anointed cook, an Indispensable functionary to an orthodox Mussulman.

The Nawab is not much over sixteen, and is five feet five inches high, with mulatto complexion and coal-black hair. When he leaves here he will go to New-York and afterward to England, to be presented to the Queen.

COL. AINSWORTH INDICTED.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER BY THE GRAND JURY.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, ENGINEER AND CON-TRACTOR OF THE FORD'S THEATRE BUILD-ING ALSO HELD-A SEVERE

ARRAIGNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 24.—Colonel F. C. Ainsworth, George W. Dant, William E. Covert and Francis Sasse, whom a coroner's jury held responsible for the disaster at the Ford's Theatre Building, whereby more than a score of Government clerks lost their lives and many others were injured and maimed, have been indicted for manslaughter by Grand Jury, and will be held for trial unde was submitted to the Court to-day, is the whatever was exercised to provide for the tions having been neglected by the officials of the War Department, by whose orders and under whose directions the building was undermined. The indictment will not be pleasant reading for

any of the persons who are directly or indirectly concerned. It sets forth that the persons indicted had "the entire care, charge, control, management unmindful, neglectful and regardl feloniously neglect to perform said duty, and to their power necessary to render and make the performance of the work safe and secure and free from danger to the lives of the persons in the building." The falling of the floors, which caused the loss of so many lives, is charged to "the culparties before mentioned."

The indictment concludes as follows: "And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid upon their oath do say that the said Frederick C. Ainsthe said George W. Dant, the said Will iam E. Covert and the said Francis Sasse, on the day and year last aforesaid and at the district aforesaid and in manner and form aforesaid, him said Frederick B. Loftus, wilfully and felo niously did kill and slay, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and government of the said

The indicted men will be arraigned to plead probably on Friday, but it is not expected that the trial will take place until October or November. The penalty on conviction for manslaughter is imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten

Colonel Ainsworth, being an officer of the Army, will be subject to trial by a court-martial, whatever may be the result of the proceeding in the civil court, but in case of his conviction in the latter court the loss of his commission would be inevitable. No military proceedings in the case will be taken until after the civil court has disposed of it. The question has been raised as to whether Colonel Ainsworth ought to be permitted to remain on duty in charge of the Record and Pension Bureau of the War Department pending his trial. That is a matter wholly within the War. There is no doubt that in time of war an officer of the Army or Navy under indictment in a civil court for a criminal offence would be promptly relieved or suspended from military duty by his superiors. It is presumed, however, in view of statements which have heretofore emanated from the War Department in regard to this case that Colonel Alisworth will be allowed to retain his place and discharge its duties pending his trial. It may seem strange to a good many people that this course should be pursued, but they ought to remember that Ainsworth is a colonel in the Army whose Commander-in-Chief is the President of the United States, and that the men who were murdered in the Ford's Theatre building were Government clerks. It is true that among the twenty-two victims were men who by their galiantry and devotion during the war earned the right to wear shoulder-straps as homorable as those which Colonel Ainsworth, who never saw a battlefield, is entitled to sport by virtue of a special act of Congress.

A YOUNG NEWARK LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

THE FRIENDS OF ROBERT P. BELL, WHO WAS IN EASY CIRCUMSTANCES, ARE WONDERING WHETHER HE STOLE #68-ARRESTED

FOR THE THEFT.

by-the-Sea are much excited by what appears to be fraud of a peculiarly despleable character. evening last August George J. Flammer, a lawyer of this city, and several others gave a minstrel entertainment to aid the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children at Avon. One of the leaders in the entertainment was Robert P. Bell, a young lawyer who has an office at No. 802 Broad-st., Newark, and who lives at No. 136 Clinton-ave. in that city. According to the story told yes terday by Mr. Flammer, Mr. Bell received all money taken in at the entertainment. No statement was ever made by him, however. Only this year it was learned that he had never paid in the \$65 received. According to Mr. Flammer Mr. Bell had square

RUSSIA'S FLOATING FORT.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS I VISITED BY ADMIRAL KAZNAKOFF.

SHE WILL STAY HERE FOR TWO WEEKS.

COMPADES_OFFICERS OF THE BIG WARSHIP -THEY HAD READ ACCOUNTS OF THE RECEPTION GIVEN TO

"Blow us off in the Thrybewn, will ye? It won't cost you anything, an' it will do us a powe o' good, " said Little Dan.

"But you must send a better man than that to carry me over. That man is a wreck, he has a bandage around his head." "Yis, but if ye knew the way he got that cut

you'd like to hear it?" "How did he get it?" "Why, poor Johnny Murphy-that's the name of the fellow that's wearin' the bandage, ye see-got that cut in the back of his head by raison of

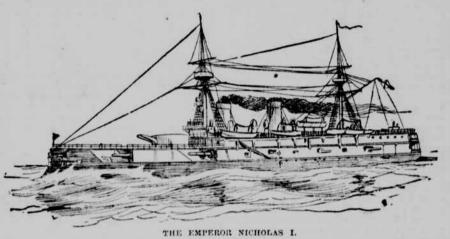
argin' wid a Mugwump that the Russians were friends of America whin the English were inimies The Mugwump said 'twas a lie an' Johnny said to

never do have a first name. One name is enough." Captain Deecker is a man about forty-sever ears old, and is a thorough sailor. This is not his first visit to this country. He was here in 1878, about the time the British fleet had entered the Dardanelles against the authority of the Sultan



NAVAL LIEUTENANT EGERMAN AT 4 O'CLOCK

TEA IN THE WARDROOM of Turkey. At that time the Russian Government bought here the State of California, the State of Columbia and two other vessels which were trans-formed into cruisers to help meet the necessities telieved almost impossible to ward off. names of the vessels were changed by the Russian Government, the Columbia becoming the Africa,



the Mugwump that he was a liar, an' thin the on which Captain Deecker was first officer. The Mugwump knocked 'im down.'

The reporter informed "Little Dan" that he would "blow him off" in the paper as requested, and stepped into his rowboat at Forty-ninth-st. "Little Dan's" man "Johnny" pulled him out against the tide of the Hudson to the Emperor Nieholas I, the big Russian warship which arrived here on Saturday and is anchored in the river near the Jersey shore.



and leaning over the bulwarks of the upper deck looked down and smiled. They had been playing a march in honor of the arrival of Admiral Kaznakoff, who came up in a steam launch from the Nachimoff, his flagship, to make a four of inspection of this ponderous engine of war, and to congratulate the captain and officers upon their safe arrival in American waters. Accompanying the Admiral were Flag-Lieutenant Apostoly, who wears the decoration of St. Stanislaus of the fourth rank, and who is an expert in amsteur photography, and Flag-Lieutenant Kolong, both the Nachimoff.
"Zdorovo rebiata," shouted the commander-in-

chief, as he may be called, when he stepped arswered the men aboard the Emperor Nicholas I, as they all rushed forward while the sound of the brass instruments was wafted over the waters to



"A welcome to you, boys," is what the first words in Russian mean, while a free translation of what they all shouted from the ship would be Health and long life to your Excellency."

The Nicholas I is a line-of-battle ship and is mainted black. Even if she had been painted a lighter color she would be formidable, but as she is "dark as Erebus" she looks threatening and wicked in the lass legree. If this is so in s friendly harbor in time of peace, how awful must the vast ironclad seem when thunder of battle is disturbing the ocean, and her now clean, trim and well-kept decks are shaken from stem to stern by murderous discharges of shot and shell. Captuin Decker is in command of this noble ship, and there are in addition 650 other persons abourd who are ever ready to fight for that lordly monarch who has all but absolute power over the lives and destinies of 100,000,000 members of the human race. tinoff is the name of the first lieutenant, and the commander's name is Paromensky. Among the lleutenants is a Prince Matsovkoff, and the names of his brother lieutenants are Tilotty, Sergieff. Dobrovolsky, Takovlott and Stransky. The names of the sub-lieutenants are Neledoff, Ivanoff, Petroff, Semansky, Neketine, Molostvoff, Bashkivoff and Kustolavick. James Perepelkine is the name of one of the midshipmen, and those of his companions who have the same rank are named Shriber, Tedeonoff and Bronsine. Waldamar Brand is the doctor, and the chaplain's name is

What is his first name?" the reporter asked. "He hasn't any," said Naval Lientenant Eger-mann. "These chaplains in the Russian Navy

Captain has been in the navy ever since he was a boy, and is reputed to be a skilful seaman. While he is a strict disciplinarian he is no more so than the good of the service demands, and the officers serve under him bear testimony to his that could be expected under the iron-clad rules on board a man-of-war, but aboard a Russian man of-war especially. When the reporter tried to get aboard yester-

I'm a newspaper man," said the reporter. "Oh, that's different," said the Prince. hear a lot about the American newspapers in St. Petersburg. The Admiral is here now inspecting the ship, and no outsider is allowed aboard. But wait and I will see." After a little while he returned and said: "Come on." After the lapse of an hour or so the Admiral returned to the Nachimoff, and about half an hour later Captain Zelonoy, commanding the Dimitri Donskoi, and the Grand Duke Alexander, first lieutenant on the Donskoi, came aboard., "Is the Grand Duke inspecting the ship?" the reporter inquired. No," was the reply, "the Grand Duke is merely visiting the ship. You must bear in mind that ie is not here as a Grand Duke, but simply as a

Trince Matsookoff, who was the officer of the watch, came near being eligible to the Presidency of the United States. His father was the Governor of Alaska, and before the purchase of that territory by the United States the Prince was born. If Secretary Seward had waited for about the members of the band, dressed in spotless white two years longer Prince Matsookoff would have two years longer Prince Matsookoff would have been an American citizen. Some of the things longhit at the time by this Government included household effects of the Prince's father, with the Prince's cradle thrown in. Naval Lieutenant Egermann was for a year on the warship St. Vladimir, before joining the Nicholas. He is thirty-nine years old, and wears on his breast the cross of St. Stanislaus. He was attached to the Russian Pacific squadron during the Russo-Turkish war.

"Are you married?" said the reporter.

"It is only on court-martial or in a court that we are called upon to answer a question like that," said he, laughing.

The Lieutenant came on the Nicholas to join the staff of Admiral Kaznakoff on the flagship Nachimoff.

noff.
"How long have you been in the navy?" he was

moff.

"How long have you been in the navy?" he was asked.

"This looks like a coroner's inquest," he said, laughing again. "Never mind these things; let us have a drink. Here is some icel tea, here are some eigarettes, here is beer, here is Belback (it is a kind of white wine), here is champagne, and here is vodka. Have something." Then he began to tell about the glowing accounts which the Russian newspapers gave of the reception of their war vessels in this country, and how much it delighted them before they left home.

"We looked forward to our arrival here," said he, "as we would to our arrival in the waters of a country whose friendship for us has been shown, and toward whom we entertain feelings of the most cordial good will."

The Emperor Nicholas I will remain here for two weeks and her desrination after that is not definite. Her sister ships will have cleared away from New-York harbor in a fortnight too.

A BOGUS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THIS MAN GRANTED MANY YOUNG MEN LICENSES TO PRACTISE MEDICINE IN THE

STATES OF THE PAR WEST. A man who calls himself Walter May Reed, M. D., and who has had two rooms on the ground floor of No. 99 Macdongal-st, for some time, was arrested last night on the charge of James Crillman, charged with issuing bogus medical certificates. From all appearances it is a case much akin to the many o her instances of the fraudulent license of men to practise as physicians which have come to

Reed advertised as a medical lecturer in the papers. and many men from various walks of life, horse-car drivers, day laborers, clerks, etc., have flocked to him, and have obtained certificates as graduates of a medical college. The certificates have invariably icensed the men to practise medicine in far Western states, and no attempt has been made to practise the fraud in the city or State. On that account it is probable, it is said, that Reed cannot be convicted here on the charge of fraud.

The consideration paid Reed for his assistance ranged from \$25 to \$50. Generally he would give five or six private lessons to the candidate. If a sum larger than \$20 were paid, the certificate would be granted almost immediately. Reed's "Institution" was called "The Preparatory College of Medicine." Mr. Crili-man, who has been following the case up for some time, man, who has been following the case up for some time, got a warrant for Dr. Reed's arrest from Justice Hogan last night Inspector McLaughlin put Detective-Sergeauts Titus and Krauch on the case. They athere went to Reed's house in Macdongal-st., routed him out of bed and put him under arrest. Reed, who is a fine-looking man, forty-eight years old, seemed startled at first, but soon recovered his equafimity. He refused to talk, but evidently relies on the fact that he granted no certificates for medical work in New-York State. He was locked up in Police Headquarters for the night, and will be examined to-day.

WORK ON THE GETTYSBURG TROLLEY SUSPENDED Gettysburg, Penn., July 24 (Special).—Work on the Gettysburg trolley road was suspended to-day. Whether this was the result of Colonel Nicholson's notice to quit, or inability to raise finds by the sale of bonds, is uncertain. The contract has been abandoned by Puerr & Co. The Jaborers ought to have received by Duerr & Co. The laborers ought to have received their pay to-day, but were put off until Wednesday. Blasting was being done on the face of Little Round Top as late as Saturday, and the friends of the road assert that operations will be begun again this week. BERKMAN IS AN EDITOR.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO KILL H. C. FRICK

WRITING FROM PRISON. HE WAVES "THE FIREBRAND." A NEW ANAD CHIST SHEET PUBLISHED TO ENCOUR-AGE MISRULE-SOME OF HIS

FLAMING WORDS. A new Anarchist publication has appeared in New-York. It is called "Die Brandfackel," and its principal contributor and moving spirit is said to be no less a person than Alexander Berkman, the wild young Anarchist who shot Henry O. Frick a year ago. Berkman is now in pris serving out a long sentence for his attempt to kill Mr. Frick. Yet in the first number of "Die Brandfackel," issued a few days ago, appears an

article signed by Berkman. Carl Masur, the editor and publisher of Anarchist," prints "Die Brandfackel." Mr. Masur is an interesting sort of Anarchist. He is an extremely polite and mild-mannered German, educated and evidently a man of refinement, but he is an enthusiastic Anarchist who can talk calmly of killing his fellow men. Mr. Masur was found by a Tribune reporter yesterday in his printing establishment at No. 432 East Fourteenth-st. The which is reached by walking through a long unlighted passageway across a courtyard. Mr. Masur evidently believed that the reporter was an Anarchist, for he talked freely about Berkman and

"Do the prison authorities allow Berkman to write articles on Anarchy?" asked the reporter.
"Who are you?" asked the mild-mannered Anar-

Mr. Masur looked at the reporter pityingly, and

without malice or bitterness said to him: "So you are one of the bloodhounds of the Berkman's article in the first number of "Die

"Good luck! I greet herewith the birth of a fighter. Like a bright sunbeam comes the news of your fortunate appearance in the darkness of my existence. May the voice of 'Die Brandfackel' be like the melody of a child's voice ringing in its mother's carrielling the heart with hope, pouring balsam on the wounds, fresheaing, quickening and encouraging us all the cowardit. May thy language be a light in the snigitual darkness.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS INDICTED

CHARGED WITH WHOLESALE SMUGGLING OF CHINESE AND OPIUM.

VESSELOWNERS ALSO ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING AGAINST THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Washington, July 24.—The Treasury Department is informed that lifteen persons, eight of them ex-Federal officials, have been indicted at Portland, Ore., for smuggling Chinese and oplum into the United States. A year or more ago information reached the Treasury Department opium was smuggled in large quantities into the districts of Puget Sound. Washington and Wil-lamette, Oregon. Several seizures were made by customs officers, one upon the steamer Wilming-ton, upon information furnished through the consul at Victoria, B. C., resulting in the seizure of that vessel, which was one of two steamers owned by the Merchants' Steamship Company, of Portland, Ore., the other being the Haytien Republic. N. Blum and W. Dunbar, of Portland, appear to have been the principal owners and business seems to have been the smuggling

Grand Jury of Portland, upon information laid before them by the United States District-Attorsecured by Special Agent Wood and Special co-operation of Special Agent Leslie Cullom, have found an indictment against fifteen persons for conspiracy, eight of whom are ex-customs officers: James Lotan, formerly Collector at Portland; C. J. Mulkey, formerly special agent for that district; Inspectors Paddock, Porter, Cairo, Cardinell, Lenville and Carney; Patterson, Captain John Ross, Thomas Berg, W. Dun-bar, N. Blum, Jackling, Garthorn; also two in dictments each against Blum and Dunbar, and one each against Garthorn and Jackling for smuggling opium and Chinese. Efforts have been made to create the impression at Portland and in the district of Puget Sound that these prosecutions are due to political motives, and that they were used simply as means for the removal of collectors at Portland and Port Townsend be-

of collectors at Portland and Port Townsend before the expiration of their terms. The facts found by the Grand Jury are held here to be a sufficient answer to these statements.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General are determined to use all the means within their power to bring to justice the violators of law in these transactions, and to put an end to the shameful practices which have for years given those districts a scandalous notoriety in the country. If the collectors recently appointed to those districts fail to enforce the law and put an end to official corruption. Secretary Carlisle says other officers will be found with the disposition and courage necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose.

CAUGHT ON A BRIDGE BY A TRAIN.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF TWO BOYS-THE LEGS OF ONE BROKEN, THE OTHER

Several residents of Elizabeth who were pe gers on the Long Branch train No. 272 were witnesses yesterday of a thrilling scene on the bridge
which spans the Rariton River at South Amboy.
George Brown, fourteen years old, and Andrew Cassidy, fifteen years old, both of Tottenville, S. I., were
crossing the bridge to fish, when they were overtaken crossing the bridge to fish, when they were overtaken by an eastbound express. There were only two ways to escape—one by dropping from the bridge into the water, and the other by jumping to a narrow board along the edge of the bridge. Cassidy reached the board, but Brown lost his presence of mind and real blindly along the ties ahead of the train until he stumbled and fell.

tried to drag him off the track. But in the next in at first by the engineer that both lads had been killed, and the train hands were sent back to book for their bodies. They found Brown lying beside the track with both legs broken and his head badly cut. Cassidy was slightly stunned; otherwise he esc

Two physicians were on the train and they attended to the injured lad and Superintendent Jackson, who was also on board, had him sent to St. Michael Hos-

TO CONTROL THE CORK TRADE.

Lancaster, Penn., July 24.-The cork syndicate represented by Armstrong Brothers & Kempe, of New-York, have secured control of the Phoenix, the Dodge and the Conestogn cork works, in this city. The latter is the second largest in the country. three and the ones owned by Armstrong Brothers at Fittsburg and Brooklyn are the five largest in America, and, it is asserted, will give the syndicate control of the cork trade.

A NEW-YORKER BADLY INJURED IN CHICAGO Chicago, July 24.-William Reitter, of New-York Angellech, of No. 321 Twenty-third-st., this city, will crossing Fortleth-st. last night in a buggy, were street by an illinois Central train. Better had his right leg cut off and his left leg broken; he will probable the